

# Wellfare

"When a man takes no part in public affairs," declares Pericles, "we think of him not as a man who minds his own business, but as one who is good for nothing." This is not a definition of citizenship. But it puts its finger on the vital point which many definitions inadvertently miss.

—Youth Speaks Out On Citizenship  
The Canadian Youth Commission

CANADIAN

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**Contents**



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF**

SOCIAL WORK . . . . . 1

CITIZENSHIP-MINDEDNESS . . . . . 3

**HONOURS**

—P. S. FISHER, C.B.E.,

J. PEMBROKE, C.B.E. . . . . 9

—OTHER COUNCIL OFFICERS . . . 10

—EDGAR WYNN GRIFFITH . . . 11

**UNRRA FIELD SUPERVISOR**

LOOKS BACK . . . . . 12

ERNEST H. BLOIS . . . . . 17

MASS STARVATION *Can* BE PREVENTED 18

SCIENCE AND HEALTH . . . . . 20

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT . . . . . 22

**STAFF TRAINING IN ONTARIO**

REFORM INSTITUTIONS . . . . . 23

RECREATION IN QUEBEC . . . . . 24

VANCOUVER STUDIES THE SINGLE MAN 28

BACKSTAGE AT COUNCIL HOUSE . . 30

SOMETHING TO LIVE FOR . . . . . 33

THE WAGES OF HATE . . . . . 34

ABOUT PEOPLE . . . . . 35

ACROSS CANADA . . . . . 36

PLACEMENT INSTITUTE . . . . . 40

BOOK REVIEWS . . . . . 41

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## International Conference of Social Work

**I**T MAY perhaps be assumed that not many readers of *WELFARE* have a very clear idea of the International Conference of Social Work which is holding its fourth session in Atlantic City and New York from April 17th to 25th. Its founding was due mainly to the initiative of Dr. René Sand, Professor of Social Medicine at the University of Brussels and now President of the Conference. He and other forward-looking leaders, among them Dr. Alice Masarykova of Czechoslovakia, Professor W. Polligkeit of Germany, Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the United States, and Alexander Farquharson of Great Britain, had a deep conviction of what could be contributed to the advance of public and private welfare throughout the world if means were provided for social workers to link arms across national borders. Three sessions of the Conference were held before the war, in Paris 1928, in Frankfurt 1932 and in London 1936; each of them well attended by delegates from thirty to forty countries.

Plans for the session to be held this month in the United States were laid at a special meeting held in Brussels during August, 1946, at which several Canadian social workers were present. At that time the Executive Board of the Conference was reorganized and Miss Marjorie Bradford was included as the provisional Canadian representative. Subsequently her appointment was confirmed by a Canadian Committee, under the chairmanship of Philip S. Fisher and made up of representatives from national voluntary organizations in the health and welfare field, which has been co-operating in the arrangements for the Conference.

All indications are that this first post-war session of the International Conference of Social Work will be an historic event. Because of the dollar shortage and the desire that no one country should have an undue proportion of members, the size of official delegations has had to be restricted, but the latest bulletin gives assurance of an attendance broadly representative of the world-wide social work community. In Atlantic City for five days, mainly in conjunction with the United States National Conference of Social Work, attention will be devoted to international welfare programs. Following Atlantic City, at special business sessions in New York, discussions will centre

on the future role of the International Conference, and a financial plan and budget to provide for a permanent secretariat will be submitted for approval. In such a forward program the national committees of all countries will be expected to help according to their means, but Canada, as one of the most favoured nations, will be under obligation to accept a major responsibility for the support of whatever continuing organization is set up.

Some people may be inclined to question the need for such a body as the International Conference when we now have the United Nations and the various specialized agencies related to it. The truth is, of course, that the very existence of these governmental agencies creates an urgent need for some means of pooling the knowledge and skill of modern social work and making it available to those official bodies which are concerned with policy and action. There is also the necessity of establishing under "non-governmental, non-political and non-sectarian" auspices a world forum to bring into sharp focus the human problems which exist and to register the concern of citizens that something be done about them. The International Conference on Social Work established on a firm basis with an adequate staff will prove a ready technical resource to the United Nations. Through mobilizing lay and professional opinion, it will also be in a position to exercise a powerful influence on the range and quality of welfare activities undertaken on an international basis.

We need to remind ourselves that the knowledge gained by social workers over the years is not valuable merely for the help it can bring to particular individuals and families. Important as such help is, it does not exhaust the full contribution which social work can make to world betterment. Just as in the field of medicine, our greatest insights into the true basis of health have come from a study of disease, just as in business and industry some of our greatest gains have resulted from struggling with defects and difficulties in production and management, so also in the social field the key to greater understanding of how nations can live together in peace, tolerance and goodwill is largely to be found in the study of personal and social breakdown.

The great crisis of our time lies precisely in the fact that our technological progress has outrun our social achievements. Either in the very near future we shall make substantial advance in providing for human needs and expanding our mastery of human relationships or our civilization for all its material accomplishments may be doomed to disaster. We all realize this vaguely but not enough is being done about it. If society ever comes to grips seriously with the problem of making the most of its human resources, of overcoming social conflict and misunderstanding, and of enabling individuals to stand up to the complexities and pressures of life in the new age of atomic power, it is a safe prediction that it will do so by utilizing on a vast scale the knowledge for dealing with human problems which are the products of social work endeavour.

We are not in the habit of thinking of our profession in this fundamental way but the time has come for the audacity and courage to do so. As we make the effort, a practical measure of our enlarged vision will be the interest we take in the International Conference of Social Work.

# Citizenship-Mindedness

By JEAN-C. FALARDEAU

JEAN-C. FALARDEAU received his M.A. degrees in sociology and philosophy from Laval University, Quebec City, and since 1943 has been Associate professor of sociology and Assistant Director of the Center of Social Research at Laval. For two successive years Professor Falardeau won the fellowship offered by the Royal Society of Canada (Carnegie Foundation) and completed two years of advanced studies in sociology at the University of Chicago. He is a member of the Canadian Social Science Research Council, the Canadian Political Science Association, Canadian Historical Association, is French Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Citizenship Council and recently was appointed a member of the National Film Board of Canada.

## *Shall we be a house divided or a national community?*

### I.

ONE of Canada's ablest writers not so long ago thus described the Canadian citizen: "I think a Canadian is like a man wandering around a big city feeling very insecure because he has not been able to get a card of identity from the police. At any moment he is apt to be picked up by the cocksure and hard-faced people who run the world and be compelled to tell who he is and what he is doing on the earth, and he'll have to explain that he has lost his papers. In his heart he'll know that his inquisitors don't believe him . . . they'll see that he simply lacked the confidence to go around to the proper authorities, and demand a card of identity".\* The Canadian citizen has now for two years been juridically in possession of a shining identity card but one may wonder to what extent this national *rite de passage*, alone, is likely to have any real significance for the furthering of a

fuller national life if it is not related, as to its mainspring, to a rich body of collective sentiments, symbols and ideas concerning our country as a whole. One of the most elaborate and realistic analyses hitherto offered to the Canadian public of the problems raised by this question is contained in the recently published report on citizenship of the Canadian Youth Commission.<sup>†</sup> The knowledge of this incisive diagnosis is a prerequisite to the efforts of all those preoccupied by the welfare of the country.

"Canada," this report states, "as an image that every Canadian young and old, from East to West, carries with him, is still something much too blurred to be a compelling object of national feeling" (p. 95). Cultural dualism, economic regionalism, political and social provincialism determine conflicting and fragmentary conceptions

\*Morley Callaghan, "What it means to be a Canadian", *Chatelaine*, July 1943.

<sup>†</sup>*Youth Speaks out on Citizenship*, prepared for the Canadian Youth Commission, Toronto, The Ryerson Press, 1948. Ottawa, The Canadian Youth Commission, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa.

CANADA

NUMBER

0400

SERIES A



# Certificate of Canadian Citizenship

ISSUED UNDER THE CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of Canada, do hereby certify and declare that

whose particulars are endorsed hereon, is a Canadian citizen and that <sup>he</sup><sub>she</sub> is entitled to all rights, powers and privileges and subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born Canadian citizen is entitled or subject.

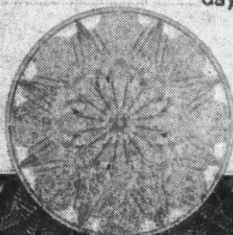
In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of the Department  
 Secretary of State of Canada, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

THIS CERTIFICATE SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ON AND FROM

DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA



which Canadians have of their country. One does not find in Canada one single, uniform and coherent way of defining the nation. There are large groups for whom the sense of "belonging" does not refer to the whole of our political entity, groups who give to the community symbols specific, restrictive meanings. First, there is the historical line of demarcation dividing the country into two large visible cultural units, the English and the French-speaking groups. The social values cherished by each group, language and Religion, are some of the obvious factors differentiating the "majority" and the "minority-conscious" partners

of the country. Also paramount, in my opinion, as causes of the perpetuation of this national cleavage are the stereotyped generalizations about either group, most often based on historical distortions or over-simplifications, which are propagated like parrot monologues by either fanatics, irresponsible politicians and newspapers or merely unconscious travelling salesmen of all sorts. Besides, the nine provinces superimpose upon the "east-west dream" nine over-self-conscious political units. Each of them, with its Confederation-old tradition of bargaining against the central power constitutes a strategic framework for the definition of

localized interest and self-centered allegiance. In addition, our country has grown in such a way that we never had any significant chance to establish a strong common Canadian loyalty. We did not have a national revolution in Canada. Our nation as a unit did not participate in any dynamic, meaningful act of self-emancipation which could have been the ritual of our national coming of age and out of which would have been *spontaneously* created symbolic signs of political maturity: a flag, an anthem, a national holiday. Hence there is much truth in the statement that there has developed something of a prefabricated quality about Canadian nationhood.

On the other hand, it would be a most revealing study to ascertain what have been, against this background of disuniting factors, the actual channels and processes through which inter-group cooperation and reciprocal understanding have gradually been improved in Canada. In national political parties, professional organizations, academic and scientific societies, inter-governmental conferences, adult education movements, and scores of other instances, people have met, discussed, agreed on certain issues, or at least, interpreted with greater objectivity the others' attitudes and mentality. The effect of radio, newspapers and reviews, and, more recently of the splendid efforts of the National Film Board in the field of documentary and

dramatic information about Canadian life, can not be minimized. Other more systematic efforts in citizenship education, like those of the Canadian Citizenship Council are exactly endeavouring to synthesize all these acquired results and to make the Canadian people conscious of them.

There are, in my opinion, three phenomena which, on the whole, have been among the most potent to help Canadians to attain some realization of the common denominator of our national life. First of all, one form of our self-consciousness has arisen out of the gradually increasing importance of Canada, both as an independent unit within the British Commonwealth, then as an international power. The rising status of Canada in the community of nations has forced us to look at our country objectively, under a new light and with a greater pride. The other important fact of national life which I have in mind is the contribution brought to us, for the last few decades, by the more recent groups in our midst whom we call the "new" Canadians. Canada, for people of diverse European origin who have come and settled in our country, has been something new, something perhaps frustrating but something dynamic. They have taken for granted that it was a nation and they wanted to make the best of it. Many of them who were of my generation were at the spearhead of progressive political movements. They had the freshest notion of Canada's wealth and fate.



They were looking forward and they have helped us, by stimulating our introspection, to attain a greater degree of self-consciousness. Finally, we must not ignore the fact that, during the last war years, the name of Canada must have acquired a more dramatic meaning for those who actively participated in the war. As one of our veterans put it, according to the Citizenship Report, "most Canadians 'discovered' Canada for the first time overseas. . . . Perhaps homesickness embellished unduly the mental image of their own native land. Whatever the cause, the fact was that Canadians discovered almost with surprise how proud they could be of their own country, how happy at the thought of returning to build their life there after the war" (pp. 26, 27). Besides, the systematic policy of the Canadian Army, initiated through the far-reaching vision of General Crerar, moving thousands and thousands of Canadians from one part of the country to the other, instead of letting them be stationed in one area, more often than not their own community, is one of the most promising recent events of Canadian life. We may not notice its results immediately. Those themselves who thus travelled, and discovered other areas and other people of their country may not fully be conscious of what happened to them yet. But we can not ignore that *it has been* and we may be surprised to realize later on all that it meant in terms of a greater organic solidarity of the country.

## II.

We must now turn to what we mean by citizenship. Citizenship implies an orientation of the individual towards, and the conditioning of his behaviour by the common good of the country. What does this mean? First, the notion of a common good is a function of our consciousness of being part of a real "community". The whole of our country, not only parts of it, must come to have for us the meaning of a corporate, co-operative society. This means that there must exist, among the members of the nation, notwithstanding the physical distances which separate them, and above the natural allegiances which bind them to the small circles of their local community, to their cultural groups and to their interest groups, a capacity to understand one another and to act in concert toward common objectives. Obviously, then, the actualization of a national community necessarily rests upon a substratum of consensus among Canadians. Such a consensus is itself ultimately dependent upon communication which makes possible, first, the reciprocal knowledge of the various groups constituting the nation, then a clear and deep consciousness of the spheres in which they are interconnected and interdependent. Finally, the elucidation and the formulation of the interests, of the goals and of the symbols which they have or must have in common.

"There is," has said John Dewey, "more than a verbal link between the words common, community,



communication. . . . Men live in a community in virtue of the things which they have in common; and communication is the way in which they come to possess things in common".\* Communication as we understand it goes much deeper than the "official" superficial contact between individuals of French and English backgrounds which has hitherto generally been typical of Canadian life. A frequent, almost stylized pattern of inter-group relationship is that of bringing forward the sentimental clichés about each other popularized by *bonne-entente* literature or after-dinner double-talk. English- and French-speaking people "understand" each other, as they say, only so far as they refrain from talking about a certain number of things. True communication should mean reciprocal frankness and objectivity. We must free ourselves in our social relations from the usual hidden assumptions of strangeness, hostility and aggressiveness. We should try to enlarge the scope of the problems about which it is possible to talk frankly between ourselves. True communication should not mean the erasing of the differences between the two main cultural groups of this country, nor the abdication of cultural and religious traits, nor the assimilation of one group by the other. It means rather a rational, as opposed to an emotional, understanding of the real nature of the differences between each group,

\**Democracy and Education*, The Macmillan Co. 1916, pp. 1-7.

that is, of the social heritage, the body of traditions, institutions, beliefs and standards which mould the present social life of each group. It also means the willingness, through constructive efforts, to bring to fuller expression the potentialities of our pluralist society.

Such true communication will gradually make us become more conscious, among other things, of all the factors, economic, institutional, political, which, without our noticing it, interconnect the various social areas of Canada. Whether some provincial politicians like it or not, Canada is a technological and an economic whole whose parts are intimately interdependent. The job, the daily bread and the social security of the family of the worker in Montreal depend upon factors almost all identical to those which condition the life of the workers in Nova Scotia, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The yearly cycle of religious activities of the Quebec *habitant* may be different from those of the Saskatchewan farmer, but the techniques and skills upon which rest the success of their respective crops as well as the outlets which both need are the same. And the list could be lengthened without end, like a litany. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of Canadians from East and West might be astonished if they realized the extent to which the pattern of their work, their life interests and the ambitions which they nourish for their children are similar. This

is one point which is also justly stressed by the Citizenship report: "French and English-speaking people can best understand one another by working together at their common problems. (p. 104 *et seq.*)

Frank communication and deep national consciousness are only, basic as they may be, prerequisites to a revitalization of citizenship-mindedness. What we need to do is to make explicit dynamic symbols which we will associate with our country. Such a goal calls for what has been strikingly defined, in another context, by John Grierson as "the imaginative training for citizenship". Too often, citizenship has been identified by educators and others responsible for the moulding of public opinion with "civics" understood in a narrow sense. Good citizenship in such a casuistic perspective consists in the faithful practice of a series of social recipes of do's and don't's. Unrelated to a rich layer of social responsibility, it is restrictive, inhibitive and sterile. A broader but still negative and inadequate political interpretation of citizenship which has permeated our education, since time immemorial, describes the good citizen as the law-abiding person, respectful of the rights of others, meeting the demands of the State. This, as the Citizenship report again remarks, is a definition of the "subject" rather than of the real citizen. The subject is the one who lives under authority. The citizen, instead, is

one who shares in that authority. "Citizenship must be understood not as an end in itself, and not merely as a means to immediate social ends, but rather as the proper and necessary expression of man's nature within the community of men. . . . It is no longer enough to foster the individual virtues of honesty, kindness and temperance. These have their important place. But citizenship in these new terms requires both responsible action on the part of each person in all activities involving relations with others, and responsible action on the part of all organized communities" (p. 107).

The achievement of such a standard of responsible citizenship depends upon the efforts of all those responsible for the education of both the young, in the homes and the schools, and of the adult public on all levels. If we ever attain it, it will almost automatically make possible a broader definition of the common good of the country. Even if it remains hard or impossible for some time to come to agree on a national flag and other visible expressions of collective life, the more important, really fundamental task will be achieved if we bring to focus and all agree upon a meaningful body of ideas expressing the nature and the wealth of our country, its integration, its self-assertion, its ambitions. Ideas are the beginnings of acts. Once we see the real face and the potentialities of Canada, we will already be acting, in concerted efforts, towards their actualization.



**JACK PEMBROKE, C.B.E.**



**PHILIP S. FISHER, C.B.E.**

**T**wo "commanders" of the Canadian Welfare Council became Commanders of the British Empire at investiture ceremonies at Government House, Ottawa, recently. Philip S. Fisher, Council President, and Jack Pembroke, Vice-President, were thus honoured by His Majesty The King.

Mr. Fisher's citation was "for distinguished service in connection with patriotic and philanthropic movements." The award was made to Mr. Pembroke "for distinguished service as Chairman of the Dependent's Board of Trustees."

The story of Mr. Fisher's contribution to Canadian social work would take many pages to tell. From 1930 to 1936 he was President of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, and during these same years he was also associated with the organization of the McGill School of Social Work which he still serves as a member of its Board of Trustees. In 1938 he was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Welfare Federation of Montreal. His connection with the Canadian Welfare Council extends back to 1930 when he first joined the Board of Governors; he became its President in 1940.

The welfare connections of Mr. Pembroke are also extensive. In addition to his vice-presidency with the Canadian Welfare Council, he is vice-chairman of the Board of Directors and member of the Finance Committee of the Welfare Federation of Montreal, Vice-President of the Victorian Order of Nurses, (Greater Montreal Branch); Member of the Executive Council, Management Committee and Finance Committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses (Central Board); and member of the Board of Trustees of the McGill School of Social Work. Mr. Pembroke is also a past President of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

Many other officers of the Canadian Welfare Council were included in the Dominion Day 1946 Honours and Awards List, although the investiture ceremonies have not all taken place as yet.

F. N. Stapeford, O.B.E., Honorary President  
W. H. Lovering, O.B.E., Honorary Vice-President  
Ben Sadowski, M.B.E., Vice-President  
Arthur H. Brown, O.B.E., Chairman, Administrative Committee  
Mayor Raymond Brunet, O.B.E., Administrative Committee  
B. W. Heise, O.B.E., Chairman of Public Welfare Division  
W. H. Malkin, O.B.E., Regional Adviser  
F. E. Winslow, O.B.E., Regional Adviser  
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Hugh McGillivray, O.B.E., Regional Adviser  
Fred Stapells, O.B.E., Regional Adviser  
Miss Dorothy King, O.B.E., Regional Adviser  
Zave Levinson, M.B.E., Regional Adviser  
Gerald Lawson, O.B.E., Regional Adviser  
Miss Caroline McInnes, M.B.E., Regional Adviser



THE final report of the Dependents' Board of Trustees reveals that for the period January 1, 1942 to March 31, 1947, 309,896 applications for financial and non-financial assistance were received. 53.8% or 166,850 of these applications were acted upon favourably, and a total of \$12,177,295 was disbursed.

For "distinguished service" to the families of Canadian men and women in the Army, Navy and Air Force, over a period of five years, the Chairman of the D.B.T., Mr. Pembroke, has been honoured by His Majesty The King.



## Edgar Wynn Griffith

### *Honoured*

The Professional Institute Medal, awarded annually by the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada, this year went to E. W. Griffith, British Columbia's Deputy Minister of Welfare. The purpose of this award is to give recognition to Federal or Provincial civil servants in professional or scientific fields who have, in the opinion of the judges, contributed during a five-year period to national or world well-being. That the medal this year was awarded to Mr.

Griffith for the achievement of a comprehensive and efficient Public Welfare Administration built on modern governmental and professional principles, brings honour to him and to British Columbia, and recognition, as well, to the whole field of social welfare in Canada.

In previous years the Professional Institute Medal—a gold medallion inscribed "For Meritorious Achievement"—has gone to civil servants in such areas as scientific agriculture, minerology, entomology, economics, medicine, meteorology, chemistry. This year the award was opened to governmental services other than those of the pure sciences, and based on the submission from three British Columbian citizens—Dr. A. E. Grauer, Miss Laura Holland and Mr. M. C. Robinson—the judges were unanimous in selecting their nominee, Mr. Griffith. Judges this year were Dr. R. C. Wallace, principal and vice-chancellor Queen's University, Mr. Justice R. Taschereau of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Dr. B. K. Sandwell, editor, *Toronto Saturday Night*.

Mr. Griffith is a native British Columbian, his father coming from Wales to engineer the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rockies and later becoming the Province's Deputy Minister of Public Works. In the early thirties Mr. Griffith became associated with the Unemployment Relief Branch, serving as its administrator from 1934 to 1943. The creation of the Social Assistance Branch in that year, (now the Social Welfare Branch) gave him the status of Deputy Minister, and to his far-sighted planning and administrative ability British Columbia owes its present advanced public welfare program.



1948 Gold Medal  
of the  
Professional  
Institute of the  
Civil Service of  
Canada





# An UNRRA Field Supervisor Looks Back

By DAVID WODLINGER

THE history of the development of UNRRA welfare services in displaced persons camps in Europe is now in preparation and will presumably be officially released in due course. The multitude of experiences and accomplishment of field workers and supervisors will be difficult to collect. The writing of the history of these operations began after many of the assembly centres had closed and hundreds of the key personnel engaged in the unprecedented international relief action had returned to their homelands. Pending the release of the official history and record, it is hoped these observations and recollections will afford some picture of the achievements of devoted and tireless welfare workers attached to UNRRA teams, in the early months after the German capitulation, in the then known Seventh Army area of the U.S. zone of occupation. Returning Canadian welfare workers have individually reported on their activities in the displaced persons camps in Europe. This report is an attempt to portray the scene as observed by a travelling field supervisor.

When early in June 1945 the writer asked to be relieved of his headquarters assignment as deputy director for UNRRA of the western half of the American zone, in order to act as the first field supervisor there, he found himself plunged into a hectic and exciting experience. For some weeks UNRRA teams had been pouring into the zone, called forward by U.S. army headquarters to operate assembly centres for displaced persons. These teams

had been deployed by army directives, over a very considerable area. Some were sent to the nearby French zone on the other side of the Rhine, others to remote and not easily accessible camps great distances from our Heidelberg headquarters. They had taken up their duties in camps in collaboration with military government units. These units invariably withdrew shortly after the UNRRA team had been installed preparing as they were for redeployment to the then continuing war in the Pacific or to routine occupation duties. The setting up of headquarters services, field supervision and supply channels was extremely difficult. UNRRA transportation was then inadequate. Post by army courier service was often misdirected or lost, telephones were of the army field type and most unsatisfactory.

Difficulties in travel and communication had resulted in a number of teams being "lost". Our headquarters records were often amusingly unreliable. Close collaboration between military government and UNRRA had not yet been fully established. Army officials had from time to time reposted teams without advising our headquarters. Many UNRRA teams had worked for weeks without any contact with, or direction from their own headquarters.

The first obvious task was to locate and visit all the twenty-seven teams known to have been deployed into the area. Those located in cities and larger towns with whom we had been in regular contact were helpful in locating the others who had been directed to remote



parts of the provinces of Baden, Hesse and Wurtemberg.

It was a period of almost unbelievable disorganization. The military were in the throes of redeployment and reduction of personnel. Zones of occupation were not yet settled. Refugees and displaced persons were streaming in from the areas about to be turned over to the Russian zone of occupation where no special centres were to be created for displaced persons. Vast army movements of soldiers, men and materiel were under way. Hundreds of thousands of German civilians, evacuees and released prisoners of war crowded the roads. Displaced persons were still being collected and brought into centres. Repatriation of Western Europeans was in full swing. Large scale repatriation of Russians and Italians was being organized. It was a kaleidoscopic picture of humanity in chaotic disorganization.

The arrival of the first UNRRA field supervisor at the team offices was greeted with enthusiasm and relief. Information, advice and assistance of all kinds was eagerly sought. Those teams which had worked out some liaison with the local occupying authorities had already adjusted themselves into their work. Others needed to be re-introduced and interpreted to the local or regional military government in order to clarify questions of status and responsibilities. It was strange to learn that certain military officials whose active combat experience had prevented them being orientated on civilian relief and welfare had no idea of what UNRRA was or was set up to do. The fact that sometimes the UNRRA team was made up completely of continental persons had led to misunderstandings.

Supplies were of course the responsibility of the occupying army. Basic food rations were assured in the camps.

Delineation and delimitation of the areas of responsibility as between the army and UNRRA had to be clarified at all levels as a multitude of other requirements were left unfilled. These lacks made difficult the situation of the displaced persons and embarrassed the UNRRA personnel in their attempt to start work. Requisitioning authority and action varied from place to place depending on the availability of supplies in the area and on the interest of the local military governor. At that time upon requisitioning hung the success of welfare and medical programs in most camps.

It was clear from the beginning that in the interests of harmonious co-operative teamwork and efficiency personnel changes and shifts would have to be made in the often hastily assembled UNRRA teams. Language and personality difficulties in teams made up of as many as six nationalities and sometimes more created problems which had to be dealt with without disturbing the normal team operations. Definition of responsibilities between team members had to be clarified. Re-assignment of personnel to other assembly centres where better use of their skills and background could be made was often indicated and carried out. The "shaking down" within the teams took time, patience and diplomacy. By the middle of July 1945, the various changes and adjustments had been successfully made. The time had come then for filling out the teams many of which were too small to function effectively. The commencement of organized, carefully planned welfare and rehabilitation work could then be undertaken. Consultants in child welfare, nursing and general welfare arrived in the field.

The organization of such programs was undertaken with the knowledge

that a constantly changing clientele was certain for quite some time ahead. Refugees continued to pour in from that part of the U.S. zone which was being given over to the Russians. Displaced persons on the seemingly perpetual move in search of relatives made also for a mobile population which drifted from camp to camp. Repatriation of westbound and of eastbound groups added to the confusion and difficulties of camp administration. In collaboration with the occupation authorities it was at this time decided to create centres with homogeneous populations. Special camps designated as collecting points or repatriation centres continued with mixed populations. It was found that generally the various national groups were happier in centres by themselves. Antagonisms arising from national and political differences had caused all too often disturbances and conflicts which made welfare and rehabilitation projects excessively difficult. Even within camps of one nationality there were instances of discord.

The fusing and moulding of an aggregation of workers of various skills and nationalities into a unit of team—workers with a purely welfare outlook—for that it had to be, was seen by the writer as one of the first duties of the field supervisor. The setting up of administrative machinery, standards of service, systems of reporting, and the planning of longer term projects were undertaken. Welfare officers on teams were, despite differences of nationality, language, professional training and skills most co-operative not only with each other when they met at district conferences but with the field supervisor. Resourcefulness, adaptability, professional skills and energy varied with the individuals. All however had quickly come to realize that their

David Wodlinger has just returned from three years foreign service in Europe. He spent 1945 with UNRRA in the American zone of Germany, and in 1946 was loaned to the American Joint Distribution Committee where he served as Director of that organization's program in the British zone of Germany. In 1947 he directed the AJDC's work in North Italy.

Before going overseas, Mr. Wodlinger was Director of the Division of Post-War Research in the Department of Labour, Ottawa. He is a graduate of the University of British Columbia, of the B.C. Law Society School and of the Toronto School of Social Work.

situation was in every way entirely different from anything in their previous experience and that they had to conform or collapse. Happily the number of those who "could not take it" was very small. The constant pressure of work which involved for the conscientious worker an average work day of sixteen hours, the eternal pre-occupation with and urgent need for supplies of all kinds which had to be requisitioned or "scrounged", the training of assistants chosen from the camp population, the organization of education facilities, feeding centres for children, recreation, child care services, handicrafts, work parties and employment, kept even the most energetic and enthusiastic workers in an exhausting and dizzying rush. A lively sense of humour, a deeply felt respect for the individual and his experiences coupled with an inexhaustible supply of patience and tact, to say nothing of emotional balance, were indispensable in the work.

The social case worker who might in the past have looked askance at the

group workers and questioned their claim to professional status, was soon anxiously studying, recollecting and applying group work techniques. The group workers (those met were mostly English welfare workers with experience in war-time evacuation, emergency shelter and feeding and industrial welfare) were turning to their case worker colleagues and to their field supervisor for co-operation and help in dealing with individual problems coming to their attention out of their group activities. Unfortunately welfare personnel was not available in sufficient numbers to provide both a case worker and group worker in each camp. Later this was arranged for several very large centres with populations of over six thousand. It became the duty of the field supervisor in conferences, to give where necessary guidance and instructions with regard to the integration of these two kinds of service.

The social case worker, with a private agency background, involving a limited case load, an efficient office administration, no responsibility for procuring supplies and a community full of community resources had many adjustments to make. Here one was obliged to improvise, to hurry, to make shift and make do. Hundreds of would-be clients presented themselves daily at the welfare offices, usually in connection with matters which were disposed of by the rapidly trained welfare assistants selected by the welfare worker. To the credit of most of the case workers it can be said that they succeeded in a comparatively short time to make the transition from individualized service in an ordered setting to effective rapid-intake group services which allowed for a limited amount of individual case work. Close collaboration between medical nursing and welfare

officers was established from the beginning to the benefit of those under care. Overwhelmed by the volume of work, the resourceful welfare worker soon relieved herself of much work by transferring responsibilities and functions to the people who wished for and needed activity and interests. Welfare, athletic, social and entertainment committees soon flourished under the stimulation and with the co-operation of the camp welfare worker. These committees demonstrated that the social workers were ready and glad to do themselves out of their jobs.

In the setting up of administrative structures within the UNRRA camp the welfare worker often found herself vitally concerned. In realizing that the structure of the administration in an emergency organization had to be flexible and adaptable they were influential in creating an administrative machine which operated to make possible the co-ordinated and unified work of the various team members toward the defined objectives of the team. The welfare officer had to be fully conversant with the records and the inventories of the supply officer. She had often the responsibility for making representations to military government in connection with requirements for special feeding arrangements. Relatively few teams had dietitians or messing officers at that time and the duties of such persons fell to the welfare and medical departments. She had to be familiar with management procedures as they relate to supplies, equipment and plant. With her director or administrative officer she had to discover the advantages of going through the devious mazes of "channels" in military government. There were times when it seemed desirable to by-pass channels in order to expedite matters. That was done too, with the

consequence that frequently the field supervisor would be called in by an angry military governor in the area of one or other of the camps and chided for the intractability and for the lack of knowledge of channels of "one of those enthusiastic welfare people of 'yours'." It was rather difficult to reprimand a resourceful, energetic welfare worker who had smelled out a cache of four thousand pairs of shoes and had taken possession of them and distributed the entire lot in her camp before obtaining clearance and permission from the appropriate sources in a distant headquarters. She had met one of the most urgent needs of her clients she argued, and that's what she had been sent to do.

The application of principles and skills already accepted as basic in work with individuals, groups and communities which the social workers had acquired in their homelands when applied to the structure of administration devised for the assembly centres, vitalized the administration and made provision for the dynamics within the total situation.

The most successfully operated camps were those in which the welfare officer had taken the initiative in con-

veying to her non-professional colleagues the concepts and philosophy of social service.

Looking back on those early months of UNRRA field service in Germany, in which incidentally Canada was represented, one recalls the bewildered and somewhat confused freshly posted UNRRA teams suddenly plunged into the administration of a teeming assembly centre with thousands of desperately needy, uprooted and unhappy souls in their care, quickly taking hold and setting out to do a job. The difficulties and handicaps under which most of the work was done cannot easily be appreciated by those not experiencing them. Later one was able to retrospectively compare them with the efficient well organized working units into which most of them transformed themselves. It leaves one with the conviction that despite the many obstacles in the way, international co-operation at the functioning level is feasible. National interests and prejudices can be forgotten, language barriers surmounted, positive and constructive results can be achieved when men and women of good-will join together in common effort with clearly defined social and humanitarian goals to guide them.

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## INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

**T**HE International Youth Conference, sponsored by the British Council of Social Service will be held at Church House, Westminster, London, England, August 12-19, 1948. Four hundred delegates representing youth organizations in United Nations countries will attend and ten commissions will discuss and make reports on practical aspects of the main theme "*Work and Leisure—Youth's Opportunities and Responsibilities.*"

The British Hospitality Committee is arranging a varied program of visits to youth activities, industrial and agricultural centers and places of historic interest.

Canada should be well represented. Is *your* organization sending anyone?



*"We reach the immortal path only by continuous acts of kindness and we perfect our souls by compassion and charity. The charitable man has found the path of salvation. He is like the man who plants a sapling, securing thereby the shade, the flowers and the fruits in future years. Even so is the result of charity, even so is the joy of him who helps those that are in need of assistance."*

Ernest H. Blois who retired as Deputy Minister of Public Welfare for Nova Scotia only six months ago passed away at his home in Halifax on March 29.

Mr. Blois gave his life to the service of his community and his fellow men. Forty years of outstanding service as a civil servant was recognized when he was made a member of the Imperial Service Order by His Majesty, King George VI in 1946.

In the field of social work, Mr. Blois was mainly responsible for the developments of the public services in Nova Scotia. He was the first Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children in that province, later becoming Director of Child Welfare and, in 1944, the province's first Deputy Minister of Public Welfare. Mr. Blois also served as Judge of the Juvenile Court, Director of Old Age Pensions and Secretary of the Royal Commission on Mental Deficiency in Nova Scotia which resulted in the establishment of the Nova Scotia Training School. From 1944-46, he was President of the Canadian Conference on Social Work.

The developing social services for the Canadian people stand as a tribute to a group of pioneers, imbued with imagination and human sympathy, who have striven to provide for their fellow citizens a degree of security and happiness which they could not achieve unaided. Of this company, Mr. Blois was a distinguished member. "His works stand as his monument."



# Mass Starvation *Can* be Prevented

By ERNEST R. CHAMBERLAIN

**F**ROM the Arctic to the Congo, from London to New Delhi, from Canada to Brazil the acceptance of a new food, produced in California by a Toronto scientist, has demonstrated anew that nothing can withstand the power of an idea whose time has arrived.

The basic idea behind Multi-Purpose Food, developed by Dr. Henry Borsook, Professor of Biochemistry at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, was not new to nutritional science. It has long been recognized that there are many cheap and abundant products, not commonly used for human food, which can be made the nutritive equivalent of scarce and expensive foods by fortification with minerals and vitamins, synthetically produced at low cost.

What Dr. Borsook did was to take a by-product of the soybean, formerly used for stock-feeding and plastic manufacture, as the high-protein base for a new human food, seasoned for palatability and fortified with essential minerals and vitamins to make each two ounces the approximate nutritive equivalent of a meal of beef, green peas, milk and potatoes. The cost of this food is less than three cents per meal. It has double the amount of high-grade protein contained in beef. It lacks Vitamin C (unstable to temperature change) and is low

in calories. It is designed as an adequate supplement to inadequate diets and is generally used with other available foods to provide adequate nutrition to an accustomed dish. Multi-Purpose Food differs from other soy products in that it is planned for use, not as a cereal, but as a meat substitute. Recipes call for its use just as people might ordinarily use ground meat. Its appearance is similar to that of coarse yellow corn meal. Its aroma is similar to that of poultry seasoning.

The Japanese use it in native soups; the Europeans use it in stews, loaves and baked dishes, and American housewives have found it a present help in time of high prices to cut their meat bill in half.

Ruth Kirk, a New York housewife, attained culinary fame by publishing a dozen recipes for use of MPF in soups, fish cakes, "Chinese style MPF", stuffed peppers, potato pancakes, luncheon meat loaf and sandwich spreads. The food's value as an extender

Ernest Chamberlain is Secretary of the Meals for Millions Foundation, Inc., 648 South Broadway, Los Angeles 14, California. The Foundation is a non-profit corporation engaged in providing relief agencies with Multi-Purpose Food at cost. To date MPF has been distributed in 21 countries through 32 relief organizations.



lies in the fact that it takes on the flavour of meat, fish, cheese or whatever happens to be available in the family pantry. More than 200 different uses for MPF have been reported.

In 1942 Dr. Borsook warned a Los Angeles welfare group that an aircraft worker on an average of \$35 a week would have to spend one-third of that sum to provide his family with adequate nourishment.

"It's all very well to teach the value of protective foods," Borsook told the conference, "but if our workers can't afford to buy them, what's the use of teaching?"

At that time Clifford E. Clinton, founder of "Clifton's", Los Angeles cafeterias, was in the army and, as food prices climbed and shortages developed, he was concerned for the continuance of a subsistence meal he had served for 5c (or given free to those without funds) since Clifton's was founded in 1931. Returning to Los Angeles on leave he conferred with Dr. Borsook about the possibility of developing a standard meal providing complete nutrition that could be sold without loss for a nickel, which was concentrated, would keep indefinitely without refrigeration, violate no dietary precept of any people, and be acceptable as human food *anywhere*.

The result was an agreement by Dr. Borsook to donate his services without charge to developing such a food. Clifton's in turn provided a \$5000 research grant to the California Institute of Technology,

later supplemented by the California Dehydrator's Association. With this money an experimental kitchen was set up; a French chef, Madame Soulange Berczeller, was employed to give the food taste and bite appeal, and Josephine Williams was hired as a laboratory assistant.

By the summer of 1944 Multi-Purpose Food had been produced and was being served to about 400 people daily as the 5c meal at Clifton's. The following year it was served by George Mardikian, famed chef of San Francisco's Omar Khayyam restaurant, to delegates at the San Francisco United Nations conference. Then Paul de Kruif wrote his *Readers' Digest* article about Multi-Purpose Food, September, 1945, "How We Can Help Feed Europe's Hungry."

Demand for the new food was world-wide and immediate.

In order to avoid the customary mark-ups of conventional merchandising, Clinton and his associates incorporated the non-profit Meals for Millions Foundation with headquarters in Los Angeles, and provided preliminary funds necessary to acquaint the public and relief agencies with the availability of the new food.

Since its incorporation, Meals for Millions Foundation has made possible the shipment of nearly ten million meals of Multi-Purpose Food through leading relief organizations and governments into practically every critical food shortage area of the world. It acts as a purchasing agent for agencies

with their own funds and donates MPF to these agencies—one meal for each 3c contributed—from funds contributed by the public. Recent shipments have gone to Eskimos in Alaska, to the Belgian minister of Colonies for workers in the Congo, to the bombed-out poor of London's east end, to Navajo Indians in New Mexico, to a special controlled feeding project in the Tennessee mountains sponsored by the Save the Children Federation; to the Pope for Vatican relief activities, to agencies and institutions in Europe and Asia, and to thousands of individuals through a small-lot parcel service. A shipment of MPF was eagerly anticipated by Mahatma Gandhi at the time of his assassination.

Proposals for manufacture of food on the basic formula have been discussed with scientists and

prospective manufacturers from Brazil, Canada, Palestine, India and China. It is contemplated to use the formula for conversion to human food of the residue of olives after oil is extracted. The Arabs now use this high-protein product for fuel. In India it is believed that peanuts may supplant soy as the protein base, while a San Francisco chemist is hopeful of utilizing rice polish and yeasts.

Dr. Borsook's idea develops at a time when a hungry world realizes as never before that hunger is revolutionary; food is counter-revolutionary. Americans are learning that their native soy crop could provide 180,000,000 meals of MPF every day as a weapon against inflation at home and starvation abroad.

Mass starvation can be prevented.

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## Science and Health

Excerpt from Statement of Dr. Henry Borsook to the United States Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report, October 13, 1947

**T**HE purpose of food is nutrition. Nutrition is what matters. Plenty of food does not mean plenty of nutrition. A diet is adequate nutritionally only when it supplies adequate amounts of ALL the nutritive essentials. These are calories, protein of good quality, certain minerals—principally calcium, iron, phosphorus and iodine—and certain vitamins.

No nutritive essential can replace another. If a single essential is low or missing, that diet is a

disease producing diet, even when all other essentials are provided in abundant amounts. These are simple statements but they speak of great discoveries which are the result of nearly 100 years of labour by scientists all over the world.

One other great discovery has been made. The practical implications of this discovery are revolutionary—and revolutionary for the world's good. It is this: It does not matter to the physiology of the body where these nutritive essen-

tials come from. They may come from the factory or the field. That means we can bring to the provision of our nutritional needs, not only the land and labour of men, but also our great technology, our factories, our power, our scientific knowledge, our brains, as well as our brawn.

By blending certain vegetable proteins we can obtain a mixture as nutritious as that in meat, or eggs, or milk, and which is far more stable. It requires no refrigeration, is for more concentrated, so that it costs less to store and ship, and is far cheaper because vegetable protein is cheaper than animal protein.

Synthetic vitamins are cheaper, more convenient and more useful than the identical vitamins in natural foods; and they are identical in every respect, chemically and physiologically to those found in foods. The calcium and iron of many cheap mineral salts are physiologically identical to the calcium in milk or the iron in meat.

Dr. Henry Borsook, who developed Multi-Purpose Food, was born in London, England, and took his Ph.D. and M.D. degrees at the University of Toronto. He is now Professor of Biochemistry at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

Soy is four times as rich in protein as wheat. Protein is the important nutritive element most generally lacking to people who cannot obtain or afford meat, milk or eggs. This protein from soy is fortified with essential minerals and vitamins (except C which will not survive cooking).

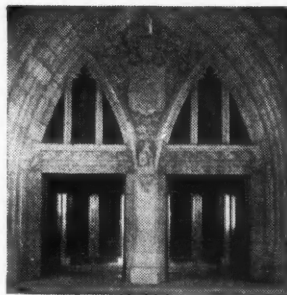
... I hardly need add that neither I nor anyone connected with the Meals for Millions Foundation, nor the California Institute of Technology are financially interested in the sale of this food. Neither the Institute nor I, nor any of our associates, have taken out any patents. We do not ask or accept any royalties or license fees.



**T**HE necessity for positive action in the field of citizenship is urgent. This is especially so because many established patterns of citizenship stress what not to do more than what to do; they are passive rather than active. A crucial test of survival in this atomic age is whether men and women resolve to work together in meeting basic human needs, rather than allow personal or group fears, resentments or sheer inertia to lead to mutual destruction. The fullest use must be made of all resources, material and spiritual, in order to find a solution to the social, economic and political problems of living together. Otherwise mankind will perish.

—*Youth Speaks Out on Citizenship, Canadian Youth Commission.*

# Canada's



# Parliament

WITH Welfare Minister Martin picking off the headlines from the Chairman's seat of the Prices Committee, parliamentary attention to welfare matters seems to have been side-tracked during the past month.

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VETERANS Affairs Minister Gregg announced veterans' pensions increases. The "helplessness" allowance is to be raised from a maximum of \$750 to \$1400. The minimum will be \$480 instead of \$250. Grants to pensioners and their widows are going up 16% and most grants to children of pensioned veterans will be raised 20%.

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THE Government is still being needled by the members of Parliament—and by many newspaper columnists who seem to have inside information—for a clear and useful announcement of its plans for social security, particularly health insurance and contributory old age pensions. Government spokesmen have ex-

pressed publicly "hope" that moves will be made in this direction. On the record, the Dominion-Provincial proposals of 1945 still stand. On April 12, Prime Minister King was asked this question in the House: "Is there to be held this year, and if so when, a new Dominion-Provincial Conference on old age pensions and other social security matters?" Mr. King replied, "I regret that I am unable to give my honourable friend an answer to that question. I cannot say whether or not there will be a conference." Asked further if it was under consideration, Mr. King replied, "Well, I suppose everything is under consideration."

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ASKED if the Government was considering paying a share of unemployment assistance costs "in view of the unemployment situation and the increased number of people on relief," Labour Minister Mitchell answered "No." He pointed to our all-time employment peak and said that the Dominion puts up 80% of all public welfare expenditures.

# Staff Training in Ontario Reform Institutions

By STUART K. JAFFARY

*Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Toronto*

THE Ontario Department of Reform Institutions was created in 1946, taking over the institutions and services for the offender which were formerly in the Department of the Provincial Secretary. Staff training was early recognized as a need, and a program to provide it began in March, 1947, at Guelph, with General Staff Course No. 1. A year later, Course No. 8 has been completed. These eight courses have enrolled some 130 guards, about 20 per course. A supplementary course at Burwash has enrolled some 70 additional guards and the courses for P.T. and recreation leaders an additional 50. In all, some 250 men have benefitted by these in-service courses.

The Course at Guelph is four weeks in length, the content is a balanced one of essential know-

ledge, with some periods for fitness and recreational activities. The lectures discuss the background and present practices in the penal field, the work of the police, courts, institutions and parole board; custodial and security practices, and policies of the Department. All trainees are drawn from the eight larger institutions and several district jails. While there are necessarily differences of age and educational level, interest and discussion are keen, and the men enjoy and appreciate this opportunity for training. Benefits to the Department are increasingly apparent in terms of more alert appearance and bearing, and increased interest, morale, and efficiency in all institutions. The value now proven, the Course will become a permanent centre for staff training for the Department of Reform Institutions.

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## ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF ONTARIO

THE 1948 Conference will take place on May 14-15 at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Guests and speakers for the two-day sessions will be Dr. Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E., who will speak on "The Protection of the Child in a Free and Democratic Society;" Mr. J. S. Phimister; Mr. B. W. Heise, O.B.E.; Hon. J. W. Goodfellow and Miss Grace Reeder, Director of Children's Services, New York State Welfare Department, whose subject will be, "A Modern Child Welfare Program."

This year a Board Members' Institute will be held on the first afternoon concurrently with a separate Superintendents' Institute as well as a Staff Institute.

# Recreation in Quebec

By ISABELLE BERGERON

*Secretary, Division on Recreation and Education,  
Community Chest of Greater Toronto*

RECREATION in Quebec is not so much thought of as a separate activity as appears to be the case in the other provinces. Consequently it is difficult to sort out the services directly concerned with recreation from those which are not. I have considered the role or contribution of the three levels of government in the field of recreation, and also the contribution of private efforts, but have refrained from using the word "agencies" because much of the initiative in recreation has been taken in the last few years by young people who are not organized on an agency basis.

## **Federal**

## **Government**

Quebec, like Ontario, has not signed a Dominion-Provincial agreement under the National Physical Fitness Act. Consequently, although it may benefit from federal leadership, it does not receive any financial help. However, there is a Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Scheme, under

which the federal government subsidizes part of the work done on behalf of youth by the province.

## **Provincial Government**

In April, 1946, a Ministry of Social Welfare was established. Its purpose is "to supervise the social welfare of the population and to aid youth in the preparation and orientation of its future." Its main function is to administer the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Scheme. The ministry will give subsidies to any agency or group which applies for same, providing the group's or agency's purpose is satisfactory to the ministry. There are no pre-stated requirements that must be met before grants can be considered; each case is decided on an individual basis. For instance, the government has given money to the J.E.C., a student Catholic action movement to purchase a camp site. This camp is used for study groups during the summer and one of the sessions has to do with recreation. Thus one can say that in practice the government helps recreation, although there is no statutory provision for such in the legislation: and once the money has been given there is little control of the way it is spent.

This undefined and elastic procedure is quite characteristic of the

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Miss Bergeron received her Master of Social Work degree from the University of Montreal School of Social Service in 1943. She has had case work experience in the Bureau d'Assistance Sociale aux Familles, Montreal, and before joining the staff of the Toronto Welfare Council worked with Wartime Housing community centres in Welland and Hamilton.



provincial government's general attitude towards private initiative. It has great respect for private charity and does not want to supersede it.

A need for a broader interpretation of recreation on the provincial level seems evident. A Provincial Council of Sports will soon crown the work of the Youth and Welfare Department. The term "Provincial Council of Sports" gives one the impression that crafts, arts, music, and all forms of recreation other than sports, will be neglected in this co-ordination. It might be wise to replace the word "sports" by a more inclusive term, such as "recreation" or "leisure-time activities" if all forms of leisure-time activities are to be included.

**Local  
Government**

It is difficult to give an adequate picture of recreation on the local level because the legislation is different in every one of hundreds of municipalities. The proportion of English-speaking Canadians has a major influence on the type of legislation in a given locality. It is locally that the impact of the two ethnic groups can be best observed, but on the whole, existing legislation allows enough freedom for both groups to move freely.

In one aspect of recreation, Parks and Playgrounds, there is a trend towards more uniformity. It is now becoming more generally accepted that Parks and Playgrounds are the responsibilities of the cities. This is not true of rural municipalities.

The provincial government gives subsidies to municipalities towards their parks and playgrounds, providing these have been operated for two years. Montreal, which is the most cosmopolitan city in the province, has a peculiar setup. The city government, through its Works Department operates playgrounds in the entire city. Apart from this program, there is the Parks and Playgrounds Association, a private organization which receives subsidies from the city and operates playgrounds, mainly to serve the English-speaking section. There is also L'Association des Terrains de Jeux, which does not operate playgrounds, but supervises the playgrounds in the French-speaking districts. This association has recently broadened its scope and changed its name to "Le Service des Loisirs." As adviser to the city, there is a committee composed of two representatives from the Parks and Playgrounds Association and three from L'Association des Terrains de Jeux (Le Service des Loisirs). All playgrounds are open to both language groups, but in practice the French-speaking and the English-speaking go to their own.

In Quebec City, the parks and playgrounds are organized and operated by a priest and a group of laymen called O.T.J. (Oeuvre des Terrains de Jeux). There were 15,634 registrations last year, with an over-all attendance of more than 600,000 in twelve playgrounds. There is no special con-

sideration given to the 5% English-speaking group. They can take advantage of the facilities offered or organize their own privately. The city contributes \$12,500 to the O.T.J. Three Rivers follows the pattern of Quebec City. These examples illustrate the points which I made earlier: Organization of recreation locally varies with each municipality; and, there is a tendency to accept parks and playgrounds as a municipal responsibility.

There are associations of parks and playgrounds in the province, but mostly on a diocesan basis, with the Church playing the predominant role. There now exists a "Confederation Provinciale Otejiste" (Provincial Confederation of Parks and Playgrounds.) It has not been very active yet, but it indicates an attempt at broader coordination.

**Private Efforts** Private efforts in recreation in the province are innumerable. The Roman Catholic Church leads not so much in creating new organizations, as in emphasizing leisure-time activities in whatever organizations are already in existence for the young and old.

These are a few of the Catholic action movements: J.O.C. (Catholic Working Youth—mostly factory workers), J.I.C. (Catholic Independent Youth), J.E.C. (Catholic students), J.A.C. (Catholic Rural Youth), L.O.C. (Catholic Working League—adults). These movements are called national; in practice they seem to be provin-

cial. Within them provisions are made for organized leisure-time activities.

The Roman Catholic Church also organizes leisure-time activities on a parochial basis, especially in cities. Each parish may, if it wishes, plan for its own leisure time. The usual pattern is the formation of a committee composed of lay persons, with one or two priests as advisers, to promote cultural, social, and recreational events. Some of these groups operate a community centre. It is interesting to note here that dancing has a very secondary place in the activities of the Catholic Youth in Quebec, except perhaps, where commercial activities are concerned.

In larger cities, some religious institutions promote recreation as a feature of their program. They are not run on a parochial basis, and are somewhat similar to the settlements as we know them elsewhere in Canada. They are called "Patronages."

In the English-speaking communities, except for parks and playgrounds activities, most recreation programs are sponsored by private groups or agencies. There are a goodly number of settlements, Y.W.C.A.'s and Y.M.C.A.'s. The only French organization corresponding to the Y.M.C.A. is "La Palestre Nationale" in Montreal. The Protestant churches also have their youth groups. The Councils of Social Agencies have a division on group work to co-ordinate the work of their member agencies in

the recreation field and promote further study. Some rural communities are experimenting with co-operatives. There are six leisure time co-operatives in the province at the moment. La Jeunesse, to mention only one, is a consumers' co-operative, organized about a year ago. Recently it had 36 active members, 26 men and 10 women, with capital valued at \$1400. Shares are \$50 per member. Its main activities up to this moment are sports—skating, softball, basketball, and tennis. This co-operative is a non-profit organization and is administered on the same principle as other cooperatives. The future will tell how much this type of leisure-time organization will prevail in the province.

Apart from all the organizations mentioned above, there are many independent youth organizations, e.g., L'ordre de Bon Temps, a group of young people which promotes folk dances and songs. They have formed themselves into a provincial association. After the Conference of Youth Serving Agencies held in Ottawa in 1946, the youth of the province of Quebec formed a Youth Federation with all ethnic groups represented. This is the first step of the kind taken in the province and it will be interesting to watch its developments.

This picture would not be complete without a word on community councils. They are especially popular among the English-speaking people, and there are some ten active councils in the

Montreal region. They have grouped themselves into an association and have a full-time secretary.

Another interesting point is that there is no municipal director of recreation, except in one small town, Huntingdon, which is predominantly English-speaking.

**Leadership Training** The main sources of training in the province for leadership in recreation are the School of Social Work of Laval University, the Montreal School of Social Work, and the Physical and Health Education Department of McGill University. These schools have special evening and summer courses for leaders. The playground groups avail themselves extensively of this opportunity. The DVA subsidizes classes in arts and crafts at MacDonald College for veterans. Most of the organizations doing recreation work such as the Catholic movements and others, have their own systems of training within their organization.

**Conclusion** From this necessarily brief study of Quebec, one can say that the emerging trend is a definite emphasis on recreation activities within already existing programs. In other words, Quebec, like the other provinces, has felt the need for more organized recreation, but fulfils this need by incorporating more recreation in existing community patterns instead of establishing new and separate organizations.

## Vancouver Studies the Single Man

**I**N ORDER to obtain specific data relating to indigent single homeless men frequenting the city streets, the Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver established for a short period recently a registration for men wishing to apply for assistance. After supplying identifying information, men were given a limited number of meal and bed tickets. Names were cleared with the City Social Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the co-operation of the National Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Commission was secured. The purpose of the registry, initially financed with Chest funds, was to collect data as to the nature and extent of the problem rather than to try to meet the need which is definitely a charge against tax funds on a permanent basis.

By clearance with the appropriate authorities, it was ascertained that a proportion of the men were already in receipt of assistance from government sources or were possibly eligible for such if they had applied. Some had cash resources immediately available and others had been financing their own maintenance until the registry was opened. In the three weeks during which the registry operated, 530 different men registered. About 50% of them came from outside British Columbia; 47% were ex-service men and 50% were under forty years of age.

The Committee responsible for this experiment feel that so far as there was a need for an analysis of the situation, that need has been met, and that the public authorities now can be informed as to what may be involved in assuming responsibility. They are also impressed with the need for the provision of a casework and counseling service in conjunction with any public assistance program that may be offered by the government.

At the annual meeting of the Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver, held on February 24, 1948, a report was submitted of the situation of want and destitution which existed among unemployed men, in the city of Vancouver. It was realized that the problem was not the responsibility of private agencies and was not one which could be solved by the use of private funds. The meeting unanimously resolved:

"Whereas the Federal Government has established Unemployment Insurance and a National Employment Service, thus accepting responsibility for the general employment of all classes of labour, and

Whereas no compensation, or assistance is provided for unemployed unable to obtain employment and ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits,

And whereas long delays occur in the payment of benefits,

Therefore, be it resolved that the

attention of the Government be directed to the situation now existing which can easily develop to very serious proportions threatening not only the welfare but the serenity of the country,

And further, that the Government be asked to review the existing regulations immediately with a view to placing all unemployed persons on an equality regarding assistance provided during periods when the National Em-

ployment Service is unable to place individuals in employment,

And further, that the Federal Government should accept financial responsibility for meeting emergency situations arising from the uncontrolled movement of unemployed persons from eastern Canada to the city of Vancouver."

This resolution was sent to the Prime Minister.

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## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MENTAL HEALTH

**T**ONDON, England from August 11 to 21 will be the place and time of this Congress. It will consist of three international conferences on child psychiatry, medical psychotherapy and mental hygiene. The latter conference, sponsored by the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York, and by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada) will form the major part of the program from August 16 to 21, the theme being "Mental Health and World Citizenship."

The chief aim of the Congress is to facilitate the interchange of scientific knowledge and experience acquired during the war years, and more than 1,000 interested persons from 44 countries have already indicated they will attend. A total membership of at least 2,000 is expected including an estimated 500 from the United States and Canada.

About a dozen discussion groups are at work throughout Canada on various aspects of the main topics and their reports will be collated and integrated as the Canadian contribution. Each province has a provincial chairman whose name may be obtained from the National Committee at 111 St. George Street, Toronto, together with an outline of the tentative program.

Fifty additional groups are at work in other countries.

Out of the Congress it is proposed to form a continuing organization to be known as the World Federation for Mental Health. This would become the official voluntary consultative agency in the field of mental health for UNESCO and the World Health Organization.

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**W**E must reassign the mere alleviation or relief of dependency from its present place of first importance to a place of secondary importance. We must give, in all of our thinking, the first place to *prevention*. Not only must we assign first place to *prevention*—but we must stubbornly and unceasingly keep it in the forefront of our plans and programs.

—Raymond M. Hilliard, recently appointed Commissioner of Welfare for the City of New York, in *Better Times*.

## *Backstage at Council House*

THE big news backstage, the culmination of the year's financial efforts, is the balancing of the budget. As this is written the books are being closed in shiny, superchrome black ink.

It's going to take all the support we can get to accomplish the same feat next year, however, for this is how new projects, new staff, and new demands on the Council affect the budget:

1946-47—\$50,000

1947-48—\$80,000

1948-49—within sight of \$100,000.

Right now full details of the past year are being assembled for inclusion in the Annual Report, to be presented at the Annual Meeting in Hamilton, June 7 and 8. Members will not only be brought right up to date on what has been happening but will express their opinions—and vote—on plans for the future.

We're reading with more than usual interest *Pamphlets That Pull* by Alexander L. Crosby (Published by National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, Inc., 130 E. 22 St., New York; \$1). He lists four essentials for a good pamphlet: 1 attractive cover, 2 large type (he recommends 14 point, like this paragraph), 3 second colour and clean, airy layout, and 4 good, short, crisp writing. He advises: "Trim your text to fit your purse," i.e., don't cheapen the make up, rather make the pamphlet thinner and thus cheaper. His own pamphlet is a beautiful job and certainly makes the grade on his own criteria. Here's a question though: Can \$1 pamphlets be sold in Canada in sufficient volume to keep the printer's collection agency from beating down your door?

There's little connection between the CPR's \$47 million surplus and the Canadian Welfare Council, yet when all the recent travels of Council staff are laid end to end they indicate considerable wear and tear on the iron horse. Lest anyone cry that the staff is junketting around for its own pleasure let us present the following typical day's routine on a trip:



- 07.30 Reveille (to the simultaneous ring of alarm clock and telephone operator saying "Good morning, sir, there are seven people waiting to see you!")
- 07.31 to 07.35 Washes, shaves, dresses, shines shoes on hotel towel, packs bags for evening train, writes note to wife (delivered by hand on return home four weeks later) loses notes for evening speech, hides copy of *Police Gazette* in bottom drawer, etc., etc.
- 07.36 Seven people enter: three reporters, three cameramen, small boy carrying flash bulbs.
- 07.40 Photo taken sitting on hotel chair, against Venetian blind, Man of Distinction pose.
- 07.45 to 08.10 Photos taken successively—in poses as Shrewd Executive, Kindly Welfare Worker, Visiting Big Shot. (All these pictures later killed by papers in favor of one taken in noon sun at summer camp ten years ago and sent out from Ottawa office of Council. Shows remarkable resemblance to haystack sitting atop beach-comber.)
- 08.11 to 08.30 Simultaneous interviews to three reporters, one of whom represents paper that thinks welfare is All Right, one of whom represents paper thinking Welfare Makes People Dependent, and third who wants to know views on atomic bomb control.
- 08.45 to 08.50 Orders breakfast of half grapefruit, cereal with cream, two eggs, brown toast (dry), coffee.
- 08.51 Earnest executive appears and announces he has room full of social workers waiting to hear Experiences on the National Level. After eating grapefruit and wistfully watching bacon and eggs on grill, departure effected.
- 09.00 to 11.30 Talks with social workers, talks with executive, talks with Board, talks with janitor—Oops, he just came in to sweep up—talks with worker who wants Big Job in National Capacity (makes notes of his suggestions as they may be useful to wife's brother who is sorely in need of job).
- 11.35 to 12.00 Makes phone calls in executive's private office. Wishes there was swivel chair like this back in Ottawa. Calls several old friends, finds most of them now married with two kids. Calls man who is arranging afternoon appointments. Finds he's out of town.
- 12.00 to 01.30 p.m. Luncheon meeting of Ladies Auxiliary to Canadian-Tibetan Save the Llamas Fund. Ladies say: "This is delightful, let's do it more often." Hopes they do as they wouldn't last long on the food they serve. Makes speech. Might as well be talking to Llamas.
- 01.31 p.m. Afternoon appears free, rushes to hotel with vision of three or four hours slack time.
- 01.45 p.m. Sits on bed, shoes off. Phone rings: "Just heard you were in town, come right over—here's address. . . ."
- 02.00 p.m. To save money, hops on street car.
- 03.00 p.m. Four transfers later arrives at agency. Finds office on fifth floor with no elevators. Starts tour of agency operations on foot, including district offices.
- 06.00 p.m. Arrives back in hotel. Searches for elixir used only for medicinal purposes (no joke this time) but frustrated by call from downstairs that dinner meeting host there with car.
- 06.00 to 06.15 p.m. Finishes dressing, reads over speech, tries to remember if it is here or somewhere else that Chest president has connections with new car agency. Decides it's somewhere else.

06.30 to 08.00 p.m. Excellent dinner, grand hosts, big crowd. Speech goes over with applause. Overhears comment: "Wish he would talk another hour." Returns to hotel glowing.

08.30 to Midnight. Back Room session with Chest and Council staff, Board members, Agency workers and executives. Slight crowding alleviated by overflow into hall. Lots of specific talk, valid criticisms, exchange of ideas, mutual stimulation. New friends made, old acquaintances cemented. Insight given and gained. Value and essentiality of frequent field trips asserted by all time and again. Resolve to spend more time in the field and less at that darned Dictaphone back in the office.

Midnight Train just caught.

So you see the trips are tiring, indeed exhausting, but very worth while. Dick Davis just got back from the West Coast, Bessie Touzel is on the way out there, and Kathleen Jackson is in the Maritimes and Ernie McEwen is shuttling between Toronto and Montreal.

The Proceedings of the National Conference on Personnel in Social Work have just been finished and can be obtained from the Council for 25 cents. The Continuing Committee set up by the Conference has had a number of meetings and has made several decisions: 1) it is to add to itself people who will be interested and valuable rather than people who represent groups or organizations, 2) it will promote the granting of bursaries for social work training by Welfare Councils and Councils of Social Agencies to students who undertake to work after graduation within the community giving the bursary, 3) analysis of social work jobs will be undertaken as soon as possible, 4) a delegation will beard Messrs. Abbott and Martin in quest of an increased grant to the schools of social work.

Dr. Stuart Jaffray of the University of Toronto School of Social Work achieved immortality in *Time*, but as professor of social medicine. . . . The Council Directory of Social Agencies is undergoing revision and will be in print again soon. A completely new volume, greatly enlarged in coverage, is being planned and will likely come out in the fall. . . . The Canadian Cancer Society asks the support of all Council Members. . . . Membership is rising steadily in the Council. Individual membership is now double or more what it was this time a year ago.

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#### AS OTHERS SEE US

A VISITOR from Britain cannot help being impressed with the articulateness of social workers in North America, and also by their perpetual desire to learn. It is a usual practice in the public and private services to give leave of absence for courses of training, and expenses are paid to long-distance conferences. The name 'inspector,' is foreign to their vocabulary, but 'consultants' and 'supervisors' are welcomed even by the most experienced.

—Sybil Clement-Brown, *Child Care*, Dec. 1947-Feb. 1948.

## *Something to Live For*

THE Philadelphia Recreation Association believes that older people need recreation and they have backed their belief with action. Nearly two years ago, they appointed a director of recreation who would concentrate on finding sponsors for community developments in this field, and giving them help which is advisory, informational and promotional. This is Georgene Bowen's job and there are some forty-two clubs in Philadelphia to show for her work. In addition the movement to provide recreation for the older group is spreading to other cities and other countries.

Here is the way it works according to Miss Bowen. Take or make a directory of churches, homes, settlements, recreation centres, housing projects, and other organizations which are potential settings for such recreation clubs. Discover the existing clubs. Enlist as many public and private organizations as possible. Look for potential sponsors and show them that while they are entirely responsible for their club—its facilities, leadership, contacts, finances, program and continuity they also get the credit, publicity and satisfaction.

Miss Bowen enlists agency co-operation, collects information on program and material, offers training courses and advice and makes this help generally available to all the clubs in the city. She'll even take a meeting once in a while for a nervous leader who wants to

know how it's done. Key groups in her efforts are the Health and Welfare Council, Inc., the case working agencies, Settlement Houses, Schools of Social Work, and health organizations, and their workers who not only help with training courses for leaders but locate the older people who most need the recreation. Currently some forty odd agencies are enlisted in this work.

Churches liked the idea too and very early in the adventure the Salvation Army and the Philadelphia Presbytery agreed to sponsor three clubs each. Newspapers found it "newsworthy" and Miss Bowen has several interested reporters ready to come for a "story" at the slightest provocation. A while back the B.B.C. broadcast a special program of greetings to the Philadelphia clubs from an older peoples' club in Bermondsey London.

The work is new and is sparked just by Miss Bowen, a secretary and a car, but there is a missionary zeal about her letters and reports, and we think she would be willing to tell you how it's done. She can be reached at the Philadelphia Recreation Association, 1427 Spruce St., Philadelphia. The Association publishes 2 brochures, *Something to Live For and Sing About*, and *Salient Points on Organization of Recreation for Older People*, priced at 25c and 10c respectively (United States currency.) K.M.J.

# The Wages of Hate

By DEL FINLAY

Assistant News Editor, *The Vancouver Sun*

**B**RITISH COLUMBIA which has been busy deporting people for six years because of their race, is now deporting others for race hate. A Vancouver Assize Court jury has decided that the circulation of anti-Semitic literature is seditious libel, and the Chief Justice of British Columbia has ordered that the libeller be deported from Canada at the end of a three-month prison sentence.

This trail-blazing in the fields of jurisprudence and inter-racial amity will be the cause of setting many people furiously to thinking, for it arms both the law and the forces of tolerance with a powerful weapon against all promoters of race hatred. The charge, made under Section 134 of the Criminal Code, recites that it is a crime to circulate propaganda "with intent to incite ill-will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

The man accused in this case was a young Englishman. He arrived in Vancouver in July of 1947. It was in late December that the Vancouver city police arrested him and accused him of seditious libel.

He was committed for trial at the Assizes, convicted in early February and sentenced to three months, and then deportation, early in March. The young man's career was brief, and save for the finale, not very interesting.

During the trial, a public stenographer testified that the defendant had commissioned her to strike off several hundred copies of anti-Semitic pamphlets. Six leaders of labor unions testified to receiving the documents through the mails. The pamphlets were crude, unimaginative works, mimeographed sheets of about seven hundred words,—a typical exhibit presented to the court was titled "Boycott all Jews; down with Jewmocracy."

Some idea of the shock this charge and conviction will be to the type of mind which indulges in anti-Semitic and similar propaganda was indicated in the preliminary police court hearing.

"I don't know where you get that point about seditious libel," the accused told the prosecutor when the charge was read. He was assured that he would find the point in the criminal code. This was something new to the man's experience. He was not a sudden convert to anti-Semitism. Information in the hands of the police was to the effect that he had associated with members of the British Union of Fascists in Great Britain, and he had been convicted in Australia during the war for efforts intended to hinder the war effort.

The case did not take long in Assize Court. It was heard before the Chief Justice of the Province,

and the Attorney-General of British Columbia prosecuted. He presented the crux of the case when he told the jury "it is not against the law for a man to voice his opinions of other people, but here we have an organized effort to stir up feelings against the Jews, and demanding action."

In just eight minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty.

When passing sentence at the end of the Assize, the Chief Justice, after ordering that the defendant be imprisoned for three months and then deported, said

"We have no room in Canada for a type like yours, and I see no reason why we should be burdened with supplying food, clothing and lodging to your type."

So now the law, which has been hesitant in many parts of the Dominion in taking action against those seeking to organize discord, has a precedent for stepping in. It remains to be seen whether British Columbia, the first Province to organize the deportation of its own residents, will be the leader in the fight to eradicate intolerance.

## ABOUT



## PEOPLE

John Grierson, former head of Canada's National Film Board, has been appointed to the British Central office of Information as Controller of film operations.

Madeline Hawkins is the newly appointed Superintendent of Homewood House, Toronto, succeeding Phyllis Burrows who resigned on account of ill health. Miss Hawkins was formerly with the C.W.A.C. Chaplaincy Service.

Dorothy Moore who was on the staff of the Protestant Children's Home of Toronto has gone as the Case Work Director and Superintendent of St. Faith's Lodge, an Anglican home for young girls, who for any reason of a more or less temporary nature, cannot remain in their own homes.

Louise Gordon formerly in the head office of the Department of Veterans Affairs at Ottawa, is now District

Supervisor of Social Service for DVA at London.

Walter Wood's appointment as Director of the Pictou County, N.S. Children's Aid Society is announced. Mr. Wood was formerly with the King's County C.A.S.

John L. Kent is the newly appointed Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society of Montreal. He succeeds the late Robert Melville. Mr. Kent was Secretary of the Archambault Commission and following this was Chief Clerk in the Penitentiary Branch of the Department of Justice.

Nita Green returned to Canada early in March from several months visiting relatives in England. Miss Green was overseas with UNRRA as a welfare officer until May, 1947.

Edna Puckering, Regional Supervisor for the Social Welfare Branch, Vancouver, and well known in the West is



marrying Francis Alexander. She will continue in her present position.

Ruth Bentley, a graduate of the Toronto School of Social Work, and formerly a case worker in the Neuropsychiatric Division of Christie Street Hospital, is now attached to the Mental Health Clinic at Regina.

Constance Hayward of Toronto, Executive Secretary of the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, has been declared the successful candidate for the post of citizenship officer in the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa.

Isabel McLaggan formerly with the London Community Chest and Welfare Association has been appointed to the Social Welfare Branch of the Department of Health and Welfare of British Columbia.

Recent deaths were those of Major General B. W. Browne, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Assistant National Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross Society and Kenneth L. M. Pray, social work leader and dean of the School of Social Work of the University of Pennsylvania, a former president of the National Conference of Social Work.

## ACROSS CANADA



**We Live Longer** March saw a Dominion-Provincial health education conference when federal health educators, provincial directors of health education, nutritionists and national voluntary agencies interested in health met together as companion agencies with common objectives and complementary programs calculated to contribute to the common good. In the last decade the lease of life for Canadians had been extended by adding four years to the life expectancy of each male at birth, and six years to that of every female. Health education was given a good deal of the credit for this.

**Operation War Brides** With the arrival of seven wives of Canadian servicemen and their five children early in March, the last of over 64,000 Second World War brides and children have come to Canada.

### **On the Housing Front**

Canada's construction contracts reached an all-time high of more than \$718,000,000 during 1947, but only 27% of that total went into residential building. The Toronto Branch of the Community Planning Association of Canada reports that the cost-per-unit-price in seven municipalities, including Toronto increased by \$205 in East York to \$3,765 in Forest Hill, where the average price per unit was \$14,024. In two nearby municipalities the cost decreased by \$31 and \$283 respectively.

### **Orchids to Burlington**

The provision of low-rental housing has been tackled by Burlington, Ontario through section 9, the limited dividend section of the National Housing Act. As a result of this the Brant Court apartments are ready for occupancy and will be let to old age pen-

sioners, widows receiving a mother's allowance and veterans with a partial pension. The building comprises six four-room suites, and two three-room suites, which are to be rented for \$21 and \$16 per month respectively. Completion of Brant Court is the realization of a combined effort of Burlington's town Council, public-spirited citizens and welfare organizations to build a low-rental project to help relieve the need for such accommodation in the municipality. Plans are already under discussion for two more similar buildings. Ask the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa, for their leaflet L/D7.

#### **Trades and Labour Congress**

A recent memorandum presented to the government by labour representatives urged price controls on all essential goods, a national labour code, amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, proper pensions for aged citizens, the need for national health insurance, reduced taxation on low incomes, government action on the housing shortage which they felt was still critical, the need for a sound immigration policy, federal aid for education, and a number of other matters of interest to special groups.

**A New Deal** Three measures which will take a half a million dollars financial load off the shoulders of Nova Scotia municipal governments were announced recently. They were:

1. A grant to each city, town and rural municipality of a per capita amount equal to 150% of the highest per capita tax on incomes heretofore levied by a city, town or rural municipality.

2. The provincial government will assume full responsibility for care of the mentally ill, expand facilities for their treatment, and relieve municipali-

ties as well as private patients from all charges at the Nova Scotia Hospital.

3. The highways tax, previously collected from cities and towns of the province, will be discontinued and legislation will be introduced to give effect to this change.

#### **Physical Fitness**

An agreement under the National Physical Fitness Act has been signed between New Brunswick and the federal government, bringing to seven the number of provinces cooperating in carrying out this Act. The agreement provides that the federal government will pay one-half of the amount spent by the province during each year in developing a fitness and recreational program, or \$8,943.75 whichever is less. (The ceiling amount is worked out on a per capita basis in relation to a total amount for all provinces of not more than \$225,000 provided annually by Parliament for the National Physical Fitness Fund.)

A similar agreement has just been concluded between the Northwest Territories and the federal government. It is anticipated that the educational division of the N.W.T. administration will be largely responsible for putting into effect the various aspects of the fitness program.

#### **Homes for the Aged**

Recently Mrs. Jean Good, Secretary of the Division of Old Age, Toronto Welfare Council, called attention to the fact that there were 12,000 aged people on the waiting list for admission to homes for the aged. Mrs. Good goes on to urge the acquisition of many small homes for housing old people instead of large institutions.

**Neil McNeil** Accommodation for 90 children up to 18 months has been provided in a new institution for Catholic children in Toronto. Faced with an

emergent shortage of foster homes due to overcrowded housing and the high cost of living, the Catholic Children's Aid Society and the Children's Division of the Catholic Welfare Bureau have remodelled Cardinal McGuigan's former home, which was renamed in memory of the late Archbishop McNeil, who lived in the house for many years.

**New Training Plan** Vocational and academic training will soon be provided inmates of Saskatchewan provincial jails under a new government plan administered by the Correction Branch of the Department of Social Welfare. The program, a result of recommendations contained in the Saskatchewan penal report of 1946 calls for vocational training such as farm and motor mechanics, wood working and carpentry to be taught in the jails. Academic teachers will also be posted in jails to assist inmates with ordinary school and correspondence courses.

**Mental Health Clinics** Also from Saskatchewan comes news of a full-time mental health clinic at Regina, with Dr. D. G. McKerracher, mental services commissioner, at its head. While the primary purpose of the new clinic is educational, it will also provide investigation and treatment services to patients on referral from private physicians. Other facilities include a daily consultation service by physicians and social agencies. Psychiatrists from the provincial psychiatric hospitals will make regular visits to the clinic to provide guidance and special diagnostic services. Similar clinics have been set up in the regional health units at Moose Jaw, Weyburn, and North Battleford. Other clinics are planned for Saskatoon and Assiniboia.

**Old Age Pensions** Increases of \$2 and \$5 a month reported by Alberta and Saskatchewan respectively bring the old age pensions paid in those provinces up to \$37 and \$35 a month.

**Money-raising Controls** As far as we know, Edmonton is the first city in Canada to actually establish and operate a Donations Advisory Board. It is designed to provide control, and supply information on appeals for money, and will consider all money-raising appeals to be made in Edmonton by solicitation. It will also review timing of such appeals, strive for consolidation where possible, and will furnish the results of its findings to those interested. Similar Boards have been recommended in Vancouver and Ottawa.

**Congratulations Vancouver** The Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver have purchased a building within a block of the new technical school and new post office which is large enough to accommodate not only their own organizations but several member agencies. This looks like thoroughly sound business in view of the fact that the combined rents being paid were found to be enough to pay for the operation and upkeep of the building and return the capital outlay within ten to twelve years. So Chest, Council and several agencies get a permanent headquarters and a sense of security. They expect to get possession by May 1st.

**Summer Courses** The Department of Social Work, University of British Columbia, expects to welcome Miss Gordon Hamilton of the New York School of Social Work and Professor Roger Marier, assistant director of the School of Social Work, Laval University, for six weeks this summer.

Miss Hamilton will teach *Advanced Case Work* and Professor Marier *Methods in Community Organization*.

Vancouver also tells us of a series of six evening lectures to be given by Dr. Leonard Marsh, Department of Social Work Faculty, on Social Legislation in Canada. This is being arranged through the Extension Department by the Committee on Short Courses and Institutes which has been set up as a liaison group between the University and the social workers.

**Recreation Conference** A day-long conference of recreation workers — the first in a series of regional meetings to be organized in various centres across Canada, was held at Montreal University on March 12, called by the Recreation Division of The Canadian Welfare Council.

About 70 French and English Canadian organizations were represented from Quebec and eastern Ontario, including the Boy Scouts, Quebec Federation of Youth Movements, Canadian Camping Association, Recreation Services of the Montreal Diocese, Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, National Secre-

tariat of the Catholic Action Movement, Quebec Council for Community Programs, YMCA, YWCA, YMHA, YWHA, Quebec Adult Education Association, National Film Society, Provincial Federation of Playgrounds and Canadian Association for Adult Education.

The conference was called to take up two questions of urgent concern to recreation workers — how to train more recreation leaders for the many new posts opening up; and how to organize community-wide recreation programs in the cities, towns and rural districts of Canada. Two reports on these questions, prepared by the Recreation Division, were the basis of discussion.

To some of the French-speaking representatives, it was their first contact with The Canadian Welfare Council whose functions were explained to them before discussion of the reports was begun. Problems of leadership are also to the fore in French-speaking Canada. One of the suggestions made was that a training course for recreation leaders be provided in a Catholic university in the Province of Quebec.

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**I**N A world beset by so many evils, youth needs to feel that they, too, can have an important share in the struggle for justice. They were expected to bear the brunt of battle and the long sacrificial months of training, and they believe that in times of peace they should have a voice in planning for the common future. Youth have an unlimited reserve of generous enthusiasm and idealism. If these can be mobilized they can overcome apathy. The older generation must speak to the younger in the spirit of humility and trust; it must admit its own failure and call upon youth as partners in undoing the mistakes of the past. It must concede the right of youth to think their own thoughts, conceive their own plans and try out their own ways of working for a better world. In practice this will mean that leaders and sponsors of youth associations should not only encourage young people to study danger spots in our society, but also leave them free to give positive expression to their conclusions. This is a risky business, for youth are impatient with compromise and easily move toward extremes. Yet this, with all its risks, is better than the timid alternative which steers youth into safe pastures and fails to evoke their crusading spirit.

—*Youth Speaks Its Mind*, by Blodwen Davies, Canadian Youth Commission.

# Placement Institute

THE second annual Placement Institute of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, has just concluded. For a day and a half, forty social agency executives from major Ontario agencies met with the faculty and students of the School to discuss not only placement opportunities but also personnel practices and other topics of mutual concern. As employers and employees discussed salaries and working conditions, many of the basic problems in Canadian social work were highlighted.

The right of agency clients to the best social work skills has been acknowledged; training in these skills has been recognized in recent years as the function of the Schools of Social Work; it is almost universally accepted that the social work profession needs workers of great personal integrity and good educational background; but the cost of these services has not yet been faced fully and frankly. Salaries, while not the most important factor, are of necessity in these times a matter of great concern to prospective social workers, particularly when a student body of 144 full-time students includes 60 men, of whom 40 are married and among whom there are 79 persons who have served in the armed forces. It is a problem that cannot be escaped as it will affect the numbers of students coming to the Schools

as well as the quality of service being rendered by the agencies. While part of the solution will be found in more adequate financing of social services, under both public and private auspices, another part undoubtedly will be found in the extent to which persons concerned with social work, whether lay or professional, really believe in and are prepared to interpret good professional standards.

The Institute considered the need for job analysis and job classification as ways of assuring the best use of the limited supply of qualified workers. In-service training to improve the effectiveness of workers now on the job is essential, but the use of this kind of training to any extent as a substitute for full professional training should not be contemplated as it would result in a lowering of standards of service in agencies, and would have serious implications for the professional schools.

During the course of the institute, agency executives had an opportunity to meet the students both individually and as a group, and as a result many staff needs were filled.

Before the sessions concluded, plans were made for year-round consultation among agencies, the School and the Students Association in preparation for a similar institute next year.



# BOOK



# REVIEWS

**PERSONALITY AND ITS DEVIATIONS**—An Introduction to Abnormal and Medical Psychology, by George H. Stevenson, M.D., and Leola Ellen Neal, Ph.D. Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1947, 362 pp. Price \$4.00.

This book was designed as a comprehensive basic text for students in psychology and medicine. Actually, it is very suitable for social workers, nurses, teachers, and all who desire an authoritative, readable orientation to personality, human behaviour and human relations, both normal and abnormal.

The senior author, Dr. Stevenson, who is Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Western Ontario, has long been interested in those problems of social psychiatry relating to personal mental hygiene, and to international relations. His views and his constructive philosophy are clearly presented throughout.

Personality is defined as "the integrated, dynamic synthesis of all the physical and mental characteristics of the individual, the product of inheritances and environment in varying degrees, never static but always influencing and being influenced by environmental pressures". The general principles of human behaviour are carefully developed from this dynamic concept.

The book is divided into four sections. The first is concerned

with the construction of personality. The relationship between "good mental health", "normal" personality, and "average" personality is discussed carefully, with judicious emphasis on the wide variations which exist within these classifications. With equal care, the "unusual", the "abnormal", and the "psychopathic" personalities are delineated and illustrated with case histories. Other chapters in this section deal with heredity, environment and body-mind relationships, and their influence on personality structure. The authors take the position that personality deviations are seldom due to hereditary taint, and usually can be understood only as the result of a complex of environmental and physical forces impinging on the growing, developing reactive organism. Only in such a frame of reference does the mental hygiene approach become meaningful.

The second section deals with motivation, and includes excellent chapters on emotion, instincts, and the common mental mechanisms. Here also are two chapters on personality and intelligence testing, contributed by psychologist, Dr. Neale. They are not exciting reading, but they contain a good deal of useful information about psychometric procedures in general.

The third section on Personality Disorganization contains simple descriptions of the major distur-

bances in behaviour encountered in mental disorder. A wealth of case histories, with frequent historical references and mythical analogies make this a very interesting part of the book.

The fourth section deals with the conservation of personality. The difficulty of separating healthy personality development from the maintenance of good mental health is recognized; and the inadequacy of accepting a negative goal such as avoidance of mental ill-health, is pointed out. Excellent suggestions are made regarding healthy attitudes and practises, in the handling of the common life crises in ourselves, our children and our families.

This book is well organized and well written. Apt quotations from classical literature serve as introductions to each chapter, and frequently are used as illustrative material. Useful bibliographies are appended at the end of each chapter, but unfortunately there is no index.

This reviewer has used this book successfully as a text in teaching courses in "Normal Personality Development" and Psychiatry to students in social work.

J. D. M. GRIFFIN, M.D.,

*Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Toronto.*

**YOUTH SPEAKS OUT ON CITIZENSHIP.** Prepared for the Canadian Youth Commission, 1948. Ryerson Press, Toronto. 173 pp. Price \$2.00.

The Canadian Youth Commission is an independent and private body which was established in 1943 to study the problems of young people between fifteen and twenty-four years of age, to make recommendations based on studies of these problems, and to urge acceptance of recommendations upon the government and private agencies which at present share responsibility in this field. This book, the eighth report prepared for the Commission, is the work of a Citizenship Committee, consisting of a competent group of educators, social workers, and government officials.

The factual basis for this survey was obtained by an opinion poll conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, a questionnaire circulated to some 4000 youth by the Committee and the Canadian Educational Association, 800 briefs presented by youth groups, and 200 personal interviews by the Commission.

The Report has three objectives: To determine the attitudes of Canadian youth towards citizenship; to analyze influences moulding this opinion; and to suggest improvements to present civic education.

An analysis made from the factual evidence of the attitudes of Canadian youth showed that they believe firmly in the future of Canada as a participant in international affairs and think that this country must accept responsibility for a share in determining the

peace. A degree of fatalism towards the inevitability of another business depression was evidenced, accompanied by a demand that the government expand its measures for social security. Above all else there seemed to exist in the minds of young Canadians an all pervasive desire for security.

The Report traces the attitudes of the various strata in our society and attempts to assess the influences of the home, school, church, and the various types of mass communication. In this respect there is emphasized the failure of our educational system to articulate its teaching with the concrete manifestations of citizenship in the community.

The main value of this book is its realistic approach to the problem of inculcating the symbol of Canadian citizenship in the youth of Canada. It places the responsibility squarely upon Canadian society as a whole. In a dynamic society it is evident that the reservoir of youth must replenish the responsible citizenry and must re-furnish the dynamic. It is not enough to cling to an inadequate status quo and to hypocritically advise youth to do as we say and not as we do.

The establishment of the legal status of a Canadian citizen on January 1, 1947, has not automatically provided us with a Canadian spirit. The problems of a dual culture, of economic and regional diversity still divide our nation. It is clear that we cannot exhort Canadian youth to assume their

responsibility as Canadian citizens by flinging them a torch that is not yet alight.

Having established this important target, the Report proceeds to review the place of the home, the school, the church, and the state in the adequate civic education which must be available to Canadian youth. It is an important social document because it not only provides a factual analysis of the opinions of young Canada but it relates these opinions to the need of a social dynamic. As such it is of inestimable benefit to any youth worker who wishes to adopt a realistic approach to his task.

D. B. SUMNER,  
*Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.*

**GROUP EXPERIENCE AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES**, by Grace Coyle, Woman's Press, New York. 1947. Price \$2.75.

In a troublous world seeking a way to help people live together peacefully, Dr. Grace L. Coyle reaffirms our belief in democratic values, and the contribution of group experience to an appreciation of those values. She sees the voluntary association or group as the training ground for practice in democracy and leadership. *Group Experience and Democratic Values* is a series of twelve papers, some of which are familiar, having been given at conferences. Brought together in one volume with new correlative material, it sets forth clearly defined goals and objectives for group workers and other social workers today.

The first section contains a much needed statement on administrative relationships in group work. At a time when private agencies are reviewing their function, Dr. Coyle clarifies some of the important values of the social settlement in community service in a section devoted to "Group Work in Recreation-Education Agencies".

The last section contains a thesis on "The Need for Social Statesmanship" in which the author makes a convincing case for social action being indispensable to group work practice. She indicates that we need a social philosophy and the courage to turn philosophy into action to be social workers. "Only so can he become an adequate group worker, or for that matter—what is perhaps more important—an adequate citizen of a new age." In the last chapter we are asked, "Hast any Philosophy in Thee, Shepherd?"

This is an important book for anyone who believes in democracy and the inherent worth of man, and who finds himself in a group at any time. It is valuable for everyone seeking to clarify and unify his fundamental beliefs. For the social worker, professional and lay, it is required reading.

ALAN F. KLEIN,

*School of Social Work, University of Toronto.*

**YOUTH SPEAKS ITS MIND**, by Blodwen Davies. Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1947. 232 pp. Price \$2.50.

The Y.M.C.A. first drew attention to the need to study the problems of youth on a national scale, and in 1943 the Canadian Youth Commission was formed as a private, independent body of fifty representative citizens, with Dr. Sidney E. Smith as Chairman, and R. E. G. Davis as full-time Director.

Through the organization of forum groups in every province for the discussion by young people of key problems in government, religion, health, recreation, family life and so on, and by the use nationally of scientific poll techniques, the Commission has accomplished the most thorough survey of popular opinion and attitude ever attempted in this country. The actual data of the survey are of enormous importance in revealing the mind of young Canada, and the interpretation of these data by experts in the various fields of interest can scarcely be ignored either by the governments or private agencies to which the Commission's recommendations are directed.

Ten separate reports have been published and the volume under review is a survey of the whole work of the Commission and a digest of its main findings and proposals.

The book is strongly urged upon those timid or twisted souls who suspect that the critical, questioning mind of youth in this country is typically "subversive" and necessarily irresponsible. I know of

no finer testimony to the reality of a living democratic tradition in Canada than this book. Miss Davies is surely right in stressing the deep-rooted democratic faith which underlines the whole complex performance of the Commission. "Whether it is in the concern for the status of the family and the family's effect upon the character of young Canadians, or the views on the educational situation and the need for equalization of opportunity, or the emphasis placed on full employment, or any other factor affecting youth, there is, all the way through, this one shining steel thread of continuity—the value and dignity and responsibility of the individual person."

It is indeed notable that the reports on the economic life of Canada, or problems of health and housing and social welfare, do not shun distressing facts. The reporters have not been ostriches. But the significant thing is that these facts are faced and appropriate recommendations are advanced in the clear faith that government is the servant of the community of persons and *not* the master of the herd. That this constitutes the dominant political faith of young Canada one may not doubt. To regard this faith—and its fruits here—as naive or trivial or in any way suspect, would be to do a deadly disservice to our prospects as a free people.

MALCOLM ROSS,

*Department of English, University of  
Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.*

V.O.N., John Murray Gibbon.  
Southam Press, Montreal. 1947.  
124 pp. Price \$2.00.

Back in the 1920's, in an Ontario town (which shall be nameless), two Victorian Order Nurses, hurrying to a maternity case, drove through a red light. The policeman who waved them to the curb looked them over sourly as he drew out his notebook. Glancing at the initials on the car door he said: "V.O.N.!—a German concern, eh?"

It is altogether unlikely that such an incident could occur anywhere in Canada today. That an historian of Mr. Gibbon's calibre should entitle his recent book on the Order simply "V.O.N." is surely proof of the affectionate acceptance by the people of Canada of the national visiting nursing service which this year is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

In his "Foreword" Mr. Gibbon gives a brief resumé of the history of visiting nursing—"as old as Christianity itself"—and shows the link between the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in England, founded in 1887 as "Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute of District Nursing" and the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, founded by Lady Aberdeen in 1897 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

From the struggling days of its beginnings to the present, when it can claim 104 local branches across the country and nearly 500 nurses, the main object of the Order has remained the same:—"to provide



skilled nursing care to patients in their own homes on a visit basis, regardless of race, colour, creed, or ability to pay."

The early days were not without their ups and downs. There was, at first, marked opposition to the scheme on the part of some medical groups. This was based on misconceptions and inadequate knowledge. When the points in question were cleared to their satisfaction, no group in the community was more loyal or understanding in their support of the work than the doctors. This is as true today as it was half a century ago.

On first reading, Mr. Gibbons' arrangement of material seems a bit confusing. He quotes widely, and at times, seemingly at random, from Branch reports; but there *is* a definite pattern, traced throughout with delicate understanding and humour, and from it emerges a warm human picture of the contribution made by this organization to the life of Canada during fifty significant years.

Whether it be a description of the hardships suffered by the V.O.N. nurses on the trail of '98; the history of the Cottage Hospital scheme; the story of the part played by the nurses at the time of the Halifax disaster; the record of the war years; the problems of the post-war years; the rigid adherence to high standards of staff qualification and performance; the willingness to hand over to official agencies in the fullness of time pieces of health work successfully demonstrated in pioneer spirit—

through all this shines the figure of the individual Victorian Order nurse—able, efficient, and equal to the exacting demands made upon her.

Mr. Gibbon has portrayed with skill and sensitiveness an integral part of the Canadian scene.

DOROTHY M. PERCY,  
*Chief Supervisor of Nurses, Civil Service  
Health Division, Department of National  
Health and Welfare, Ottawa.*

**PERSONALIZED CARE FOR  
THE AGED CLIENT.** Papers  
by: M. O. Peters, S. S. Rapp,  
M. B. Ryder, and M. W. Wag-  
ner. Family Service Association,  
122 E. 22 St., New York 10, N.Y.  
1947. 24 pp. Price 40 cents.

Case work agencies are being called upon more and more to give service in problems arising with the aged, either to a member of a family or to a lonely person without relatives to help them, so the need of further study in dealing with such situations is imperative.

The papers which constitute this pamphlet discuss alternative types of care for older people—with relatives, in foster homes, or institutions—from the point of view of both the older person and the community of which he is a part.

The concluding article "The Client Writes A Case Record" points up the need of old people for professional help, but their greater need for sympathy, security and friendliness.

MAUDE SYLVESTER,  
*Family Service Bureau, Hamilton, Ontario.*

**SUPERVISORY TECHNIQUES IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AGENCIES.** Reprinted from *The Family — Journal of Social Casework*, by the Family Service Association of America, 122 E. 22 St., New York. 36 pp. Price 60c.

This publication is made up of six articles which have been written at intervals since December 1944 by four supervisors in the public welfare field and two members of the faculty of schools of social work, and are therefore timely and instructive for present day reading and problems.

Individually the articles deal with the subjects of the place and value of the group conference method in supervision, the content of an in-service training plan, the importance of intensive case record reading for supervisors, the teaching of mechanics and job organization to new workers, the place and function of a child welfare consultant in a state department of public welfare, and lastly how to deal with the problems encountered by students in a public assistance agency.

Readers are assured that they will find this a very practical and constructive presentation for public assistance supervisors—a guide for the supervisor new to the job and responsibilities of supervision—a “refresher” for those who have been in supervisory positions for any period of time.

J. M. RIDDELL,

*Provincial Supervisor Family Services Division, B.C. Department of Health and Welfare.*

**UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER.** Articles by Babette Block, Sylvia Oshlag, Frances H. Scherz, and Leontine R. Young. Reprinted from *The Family*, Family Service Association, 122 E. 22 St., New York. 32 pp. Price 50 cents.

In the first article Miss Block deals with the normal problem of emancipation common to us all, but relates it to the unmarried mother. She discusses the development from child to adult, and some of the dynamics of this process.

Miss Young, Associate Field Work Faculty, New York School of Social Work, has written two of the articles. She discusses the findings of a study which revealed that this specific problem represents a direct expression of emotional conflicts and a family pattern which determined her personality to a very large extent.

The second article of Miss Young's and the article by Miss Scherz of the Family Service Society, Atlanta, Georgia, are based on the premise that most unmarried mothers are unhappy and neurotic persons. As one of the most prevalent symptoms of a neurotic person is their inability to make decisions, it becomes necessary for the social case worker to take a very active role in dealing with the mother's decision about her baby.

The last article, “Surrendering a Child for Adoption”, by Miss Oshlag of the Free Synagogue

Child Adoption Committee, New York City, was written from the standpoint of a worker in an adoption agency.

All of these five articles, which have been conveniently collected "under one roof", make very

worthwhile reading for social workers in general, as well as for those in the specialized field of work with unmarried mothers.

L. GWEN OLIVER,

*Case Work Supervisor, Infants' Homes,  
Toronto.*

### ***Among the Publications Added to the Council Library***

**ADOPTING A CHILD**, by Frances Lockridge, Readers Service, New York, 1948. 40 pp. 25 cents.

This pamphlet is a condensation of the book of the same name, published recently by Greenberg. It is an attractive, well illustrated booklet and contains the answers to many questions asked by families considering the adoption of a child. Reduced rates are offered for large orders.

**VOLUNTEERS IN SOCIAL SERVICE**, by Dorothy H. Sills, National Travelers Aid Association, New York, 1947. 51 pp.

This pamphlet outlines in a very lucid style the principles involved in successful volunteer service from both agency and volunteer viewpoints. These conclusions are based on the extensive use made of volunteers by the National Travelers Aid Association during the war years. Excellent for agencies anxious to make more imaginative use of volunteer workers.

**THE VETERAN AND HIS MARRIAGE**, by John M. Mariano, Council on Marriage Relations Inc., New York, 1945. 303 pp. \$2.75.

A book on marriage problems written for returning American G.I.'s. It discusses superficially many of the problems of family life which have been aggravated by long separation in many cases. The author has strong convictions about the need to preserve the family but he recommends the use of self help, and every conceivable resource in the community, including the employer, but ignores the social agencies as a means to this end. Obviously, he had never heard of family case work.

**PLANNING FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL**, a statement issued by a joint committee of the four national organizations in the United States concerned with this problem and available in reprint (published in the October 1947 issue of *Public Welfare*) from the American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, at a cost of 15c is worth having. It discusses briefly the extent of chronic illness, its prevention and research concerning it. Thought is also given to medical care for the chronically ill, home care, hospital care, nursing homes, private and public and convalescence and rehabilitation. Says the last paragraph "The total problem of chronic disease is not a series of separate problems which can be solved one by one, but rather a complex of inter-related problems which require simultaneous solution. It is recommended, therefore, that co-ordinated and comprehensive planning be undertaken at all levels in order to achieve effective action to meet the challenge of chronic illness."

**TECHNIQUES OF COUNSELLING IN CHRISTIAN SERVICE**, by C. R. Zahniser, Pittsburgh, Gibson Press, 1946. 29 pp. 50 cents.

This small book, concisely written, has value for social workers as well as for those for whom it is especially designed. It emphasizes the importance of the dynamics of religion in helping individuals solve their problems and introduces case-work techniques and psychiatric understanding into religious counselling.







# The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Welfare Council

June 7 and 8, 1948

ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HAMILTON

## Monday, June 7

- 9.00 A.M.—ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL DIVISIONS:  
Child Welfare, Recreation, Family Welfare, Chests and Councils,  
Public Welfare
- 11.15 A.M.—Meeting of French Speaking Services Division
- 12.30 P.M.—Luncheon Meeting, Crime and Delinquency Division
- 2.30 P.M.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL:  
Report of the Year's Work and Election of Officers
- 7.00 P.M.—ANNUAL COUNCIL DINNER:  
Speaker: Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman

## Tuesday, June 8

- 2.30 P.M.—ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL DIVISIONS (continued)

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# The Eleventh Biennial Meeting of the Canadian Conference on Social Work

June 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1948

ROYAL CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HAMILTON

## THEME

The Citizen and the State Plan Together for Social Welfare

## TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

Residence Rules	Housing
Relationship of Public and Private Recreation Agencies	International Aspects of Social Work
Immigration	The Future of Community Chests
Treatment of the Offender	Volunteer Values
Understanding the Ageing	Social Security
Community Organization	

## INSTITUTES

Group Work Techniques	Supervision and Personnel Practices
Institutional Services for Children and Adolescents	Administration
Psychiatric Aspects of Casework	Education for Family Living
Publicity and Interpretation	Medical Social Work
	The Welfare Unit Plan

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

- President:* Dr. Harold S. Stewart, Dean of Theology, McMaster University
- Secretary:* G. S. Chandler, Executive Secretary, Hamilton Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies
- Chairman of Program Committee:* Nora Lea, Executive Secretary, Protestant Children's Homes, Toronto
- Secretary of the Program Committee:* Jean McTaggart, Family Service Bureau, Hamilton

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for Canadian social workers

for it's

# Welfare Week

at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton

1948	JUNE						1948
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**CANADIAN  
CONFERENCE  
ON  
SOCIAL  
WORK**  
June 7 to 11

and the associate groups

- THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL—Annual Meeting, June 7-8
- THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS  
—Biennial Meeting, June 9
- THE COMMUNITY WELFARE COUNCIL OF ONTARIO  
—Annual Meeting, June 11

. . . from the east to the west coasts of Canada, social workers and citizens who are part of today's swift moving current of activity in programs for human welfare, will converge for a week of free and full discussion . . .

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